III. DRAWING GROUP.

1. *Building Drawing.*—Construction and use of ordinary scales. Drawing plan, elevation, or section from notes, rough sketches, or measurements of the following :—Footings and offsets of foundations. Door and window frames. Timber roof frames with covering of common or Mangalore tiles. Terrace roofs and floors on joists or beams and joists. Simple buildings with terrace or tiled roofs. Copying drawings and tracing on cloth.

2. *Estimating.*—Estimation of quantities for a simple building from drawings or actual measurements and preparing bills of cost for the same.

3. *Mensuration.*—Determination of sides and perimeters of right angled triangles, rules for finding out length of circumferences of a circle and arcs of segments and sectors. Determination of areas of triangles, parallellograms, circles. Practical rules for the measurement of timber.

IV. SURVEYING GROUP.

1. *Surveying, Oral and Practical.*—Running a chain line. Modes of passing obstacles. Measuring of offsets. Use of cross staff. Well conditioned triangles. Check or tie lines. Keeping the field books; testing the chains. Use of plane table. Surveying with plane table compass and chain. Different technical vernacular names used in Mysore Revenue Survey. Division of partition of lands and allotments. Fixing boundary stones. Replanting the missing stones and finding out encroachment. Plotting a chain and compass survey; field work.

2. Topo Sheets and how to study them.

V. SPECIFICATION AND SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Use of Measurement Books; preparation of bills; Public Works Department Specifications and Schedule of Rates.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 211-587—39-40, dated 20th September 1939, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938-39, with his review thereon.

ORDER No. A. F. 4389-468—A. H. 35-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. It is reported that there were 325 (142) outbreaks of rinderpest during the year. In Shimoga District the disease which had been brought under control, broke out afresh in June 1938 in Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks and the epidemic spread from there to every taluk in the district except Chennagiri. During the latter part of the year the disease broke out in a virulent form among cattle in the Cantonment and City areas of Bangalore, gradually spreading to the surrounding villages. Outbreaks occurred in almost all the taluks of the Bangalore District. There were a few outbreaks in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts. It is stated that the incidence and spread of this epidemic was mainly due to the transport of infected cattle from British Indian Provinces to the Mysore State. As a result of the systematic inoculation campaign undertaken by the department

and the enforcing of the Mysore Cattle Diseases Act, this disease was brought under control. The number of cattle protected was 101,602 (51,762).

3. The total number of outbreaks of other contagious diseases, such as blackquarter, anthrax, sheep-pox, etc., registered during the year is reported to be 7,682. The total number of inoculations conducted against these diseases was 173,037 (315,654).

4. *Veterinary Institutions.*—There were 79 (75) Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year. New dispensaries were opened during the year at Srinivaspur, Alur, Koratagere and Anandapuram. The buildings at Hole-Narsipur, Saligrama and Nanjangud were completed and occupied. Generous donations were received from some philanthropic persons for the construction of Veterinary dispensary buildings.

5. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 355,888 (269,221) and the number of surgical operations and castrations conducted was 22,438 (20,478) and 31,081 (29,762), respectively.

6. It is evident from the above facts that the institutions are growing in popularity and are doing very useful work in connection with the improvement of live-stock and the prevention and spread of contagious diseases of animals.

7. The proposal to revise the scheme of the maintenance of good breeding bulls in the Veterinary hospitals at district headquarters for service to raiyats was sanctioned by Government during the year.

8. *Work in Villages.*—The Veterinary Officers visited 15,179 (14,035) villages, treated 82,802 (53,472) cases, operated on 1,792 (1,290) cattle and castrated 52,146 (38,911) animals during their tours. The staff attended 97 cattle fairs out of 99 held during the year and besides attending to the treatment of six animals and castration of scrub bulls, much propaganda work was also done.

9. *Meat Inspection.*—Government regret to observe that the importance of inspection of animals intended for slaughter and of meat by qualified staff has not been sufficiently realised by the local bodies. As in the last year, the municipalities of only 14 taluks in the State have engaged the services of the local qualified Veterinary Inspectors for the examination of such animals and for inspection of meat. It is reported that even in the two premier municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore such inspection is being done by unqualified men and that in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, none of the municipalities has made provision for such inspection. Government wish to reiterate the absolute necessity, in the interests of public health, of employing qualified Veterinary Inspectors for the above work and trust that the concerned local bodies will take early action in the matter.

10. *Research Work.*—The Veterinary Research Officer engaged himself in systematic research work in his laboratory and has undertaken the investigations of the etiology of many diseases prevailing among the cattle. At the request of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, he has undertaken the investigation into the cause of sterility and frequent abortions among the stud mares at the Kunigal and Hessarghatta Farms and the investigation is under progress. The new saponin vaccine for anthrax which is prepared in the Research Section is being experimented with encouraging results and the vaccine evolved for the treatment of fowl-pox is being tested in many of the important poultry farms in the State.

11. The scheme of investigations into Johne's disease financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was, on the expiry of its term by the end of July 1938, extended for a further period of two years.

12. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.